



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

70506-332

Date of Issuance:

5/23/17

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Zylo Insecticide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sherry B. Hutcheson
United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Michael Walsh, Product Manager 11
Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 2, Registration Division
(7505P)

Date:

5/23/17

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:
 - a. Methoxyfenozide GDCI-121027

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 70506-332.”
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 10/03/2016

If you have any questions, please contact Eric Bohnenblust by phone at (703) 347-0426, or via email at Bohnenblust.eric@epa.gov.

Enclosure

GROUP	18	INSECTICIDE
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Zylo™ INSECTICIDE

Active Ingredient:

methoxyfenozide: Benzoic acid, 3-methoxy-
2-methyl-,2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-
(1,1-dimethylethyl) hydrazide 22.6%

Other Ingredients: 77.4%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 2 lbs methoxyfenozide active ingredient per gallon

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If on skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency medical assistance, call the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671. For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.	
NET CONTENTS: _____ gal.	
United Phosphorus, Inc. 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402 King of Prussia, PA 19406 1-800-438-6071	EPA Reg. No. 70506-xxxxx EPA Est. No. _____



Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Drift and runoff from applications of this product may be hazardous to sensitive aquatic invertebrates in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Methoxyfenozide can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, methoxyfenozide may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet, of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Not for Sale, Use, or Distribution in Nassau County and Suffolk County in New York State.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Product Information

Zylo™ insecticide has a unique mode of action that mimics the action of the molting hormone of lepidopterous larvae. Upon ingestion, larval stages of the order lepidoptera undergo an incomplete and developmentally lethal premature molt. This process interrupts and rapidly halts their feeding. Feeding typically ceases within hours of ingestion, although complete mortality of the larvae may take several days. Affected larvae often become lethargic and often develop discolored areas or bands between segments.

Because Zylo insecticide is narrow spectrum insecticide that specifically targets Lepidoptera, it is a good tool for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs. The selectivity of Zylo insecticide allows beneficial insects and other arthropods to function unimpeded in the management of secondary pests while Zylo insecticide provides control of troublesome lepidoptera pests. Zylo insecticide belongs to the diacylhydrazine class of insecticides.

Use Rate Determination

Please carefully read and follow all label use rates and restrictions. Always ensure aerial or ground equipment is properly calibrated before use. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the application acreage.

Use the lower rates for light infestations of the target lepidopterous species and the higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations. Zylo insecticide may be applied in either dilute or concentrate sprays so long as the application equipment is calibrated and adjusted to deliver thorough, uniform coverage. Use the specified amount of Zylo insecticide per acre regardless of the spray volume used.

Mixing Directions

Always shake well before use. Avoid freezing.

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Zylo insecticide (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)	Acres per Gallon of Zylo insecticide
4 fl oz/A	0.06 lbs ai/A	32 acres per gallon
6 fl oz/A	0.09 lbs ai/A	21 acres per gallon
8 fl oz/A	0.12 lbs ai/A	16 acres per gallon
10 fl oz/A	0.16 lbs ai/A	13 acres per gallon
12 fl oz/A	0.19 lbs ai/A	11 acres per gallon
16 fl oz/A	0.25 lbs ai/A	8 acres per gallon
24 fl oz/A	0.38 lbs ai/A	5 acres per gallon

Zylo Insecticide – When Used Alone

Mixing order when used alone.

- fill the spray tank 1/3 (one-third) to ½ (one-half) full of clean water;
- slowly pour Zylo insecticide into the spray tank;
- maintain agitation in the spray tank during mixing, loading and application;
- triple rinse empty container, and add rinsate to the spray tank.

Zylo Insecticide – When Used In A Tank Mix

Zylo insecticide is believed to be compatible with most commonly used agricultural insecticides, fungicides, growth regulators, foliar fertilizers and spray adjuvants. However, always conduct a compatibility test whenever preparing a new tank mix by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test jar. Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for 15 minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to re-suspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and should not be applied.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:

- fill the spray tank with water to $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) to $\frac{1}{3}$ (one-third) of the required spray volume.
- start agitation.
- add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products. Add different formulation types in the following order:
 1. Water dispersible granules
 2. Wettable powders
 3. Zylo insecticide and other aqueous suspensions
- Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourths) of total spray volume. Then add:
 4. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
 5. Spray adjuvants
 6. Foliar fertilizers
- finish filling the spray tank.
- maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be re-suspended before spraying is resumed.

When tank mixing with other products, observe all precautions, use restrictions, and other limitations on the labels for all products involved.

Application Timing

Zylo insecticide activity is expressed primarily through ingestion by the target larvae. Therefore, the timing of application is dependent upon the feeding behavior of the target pest. For cryptic (internal) feeding larvae, application must be made prior to the time that surface feeding occurs, i.e., just prior to initiation of egg hatch. For foliar or surface feeding larvae, application may be made while active feeding is occurring.

Re-application may be required to protect rapidly expanding fruit, new flushes of foliage, or for extended infestations. The re-application interval will vary depending upon how rapidly the crop is growing, the generation time of the target pest and the duration of the infestation.

Zylo insecticide is effective against all larval instars; however, it is best practice to make applications to early instars to minimize feeding damage. For best results, begin applications when threshold levels of moths, eggs or larvae occur. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, or other qualified professional authorities, to determine the appropriate threshold and timing for application in your area.

Application Directions

Applications must be in a manner that assures uniform and thorough coverage as Zylo insecticide must be ingested by insect larvae to be fully effective. Higher water volume and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage.

Spray Drift Management

Adhere to the following buffer zones when applying this product near aquatic habitats (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds):

Application Method	Buffer Zone (feet)
ground boom	25
overhead chemigation	25
airblast	25
aerial	150

Wind: Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition. Do not apply when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph.

Temperature Inversions: Do not make ground or aerial applications during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Droplet Size: Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles (for ground and non-ULV aerial application) according to ASABE (S572.1) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, use a coarser droplet size except where indicated for specific crops.

Ground Application

To avoid drift and achieve maximum performance of this product, make ground applications when the wind speed favors on-target product depositions (3 to 10 mph). Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side immediately prior to application. Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 10 mph. For groundboom applications, apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. Shut off the sprayer when turning at row ends. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind directions are toward the aquatic area.

Airblast Sprayer: When using an airblast sprayer, coverage is also improved by operation of the sprayer at ground speeds that assure that the air volume within the tree canopy is completely replaced by the output from the airblast sprayer. Making applications in an alternate row middle pattern may result in less than satisfactory coverage and poor performance in conditions of high pest infestation levels, extremely large trees and/or dense foliage. For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.

Chemigation Application

Zylo insecticide may be applied to cranberries and ornamentals through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Do not apply this product by chemigation unless specified in crop-specific directions in this label or supplemental labeling.

General Directions for Chemigation: Apply through a properly calibrated chemigation system that has the appropriate back flow prevention devices. See the Mixing section of the product label for specific mixing and dilution instructions. Apply Zylo insecticide in dedicated chemigation cycles only, not as a part of a regular irrigation cycle. Do not exceed 900 gallons of water per acre application volume using just enough water to thoroughly wet the plants but not the soil. Use minimum volume for flushout to avoid diluting or rinsing off product. Washout time should not exceed six (6) minutes. Set sprinkler heads in a spacing not exceeding 50 feet by 60 feet and adjusted to provide 100% overlap.

Apply Zylo insecticide only through solid-set sprinkler systems designed specifically for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems not connected to a public water supply must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- Systems must use a positive displacement, metering injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Aerial Application

Mount the spray boom on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor vortices. Use the minimum practical boom length and do not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor diameter. Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size. Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Rainfastness

As soon as dry. However, efficacy or residual will be reduced with exposure to rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Spray Adjuvants

The addition of agricultural adjuvants to sprays of Zylo insecticide may improve initial spray deposits, redistribution and weatherability. Select adjuvants that are recommended and registered for your specific use pattern and follow their use directions. For best performance when using an adjuvant, use an adjuvant certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association. Always add adjuvants last in the mixing process.

Insecticide Resistance Management

Zylo insecticide is a Group 18 insecticide. Insect/mite biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 18 may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 18 insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of this product or other Group 18 insecticides.

To delay development of insecticide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Avoid consecutive use of insecticides on succeeding generations with the same mode of action (same insecticide group) on the same insect species.
- Consider tank mixtures or premix products containing insecticides with different modes of action (different insecticide groups) provided the products are registered for the intended use.
- Plan a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitor treated insect populations in the field for loss of effectiveness.
- Do not treat seedling plants grown for transplant in greenhouses, shade houses, or field plots.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.

Endangered Species

The following applies to use of this product in Michigan (Allegan, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, or Oceana counties) or Wisconsin (Adams, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Jackson, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Polk, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, or Wood counties). This product may have effects on endangered species. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the product. To obtain Bulletins, no more than six months before using this product, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/> or call 1-844-447-3813. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Following the final application of Zylo insecticide at labeled rates for registered crop uses, the following rotational crops may be planted at intervals defined below.

Crop	Re-Planting Interval
Registered crop uses	no restrictions
All other crops grown for food or feed	7 days

Note: Always refer to rotational restrictions and precautions of the most restrictive rotational guidelines when Zylo insecticide is used in a tank mix.

Use Instructions

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B)¹, Aronia Berry, Buffalo Currant, Chilean Guava, European Barberry, Highbush Cranberry, Honeysuckle, Jostaberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Native Currant, Salal, Sea Buckthorn, and Cultivars and/or Hybrids of Each (Not registered for use in New York)

¹Bushberries (subgroup 13-07B) including black currant, elderberry, gooseberry, highbush blueberry, huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, red currant.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons per acre (gpa) by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
cherry fruitworm cranberry fruitworm	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16-0.25 lb ai/A)	Apply at initiation of egg laying [approximately 400 Day Degrees (DD) base 50°F] following biofix ¹ . Make a second application at 100% petal fall (usually 7 to 14 days following the first application). An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • PHI: 7 days.
European grapevine moth light brown apple moth obliquebanded leafroller		<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make one or two applications at bloom to petal fall to small larvae when threshold levels occur.</p> <p>Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (200 to 300 DD base 43°F) following biofix. An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller		For control of other leafrollers, apply at early egg hatch for each generation. Make the first application before webbing and sheltering begins. Make a second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	
spanworm		Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities	
green fruitworm		Apply when larvae are first detected in the clusters or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
armyworm cutworm	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12–0.25 lb ai/A)	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
gypsy moth	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06–0.12 lb ai/A)	Apply to early instars (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) at first signs of infestation.	
¹ Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.			

Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Caneberries (subgroup 13-07A) including bababerry, bingleberry, blackberry, blackcap, black raspberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, caneberry, Cherokee blackberry, chesterberry, Cheyenne blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, dirksen thornless berry, framboise, frambueso, Himalayaberry, himbeere, hullberry, keriberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mayberry, nectarberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangerberry, ravenberry, red raspberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, thimbleberry, tulaeen, yellow raspberry, youngberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
cherry fruitworm cranberry fruitworm	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at initiation of egg laying [approximately 400 Day Degrees (DD) base 50°F] following biofix ¹ . Make a second application at 100% petal fall (usually 7 to 14 days following the first application). An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year Do not make more than 3 applications per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days PHI: 3 days.
light brown apple moth obliquebanded leafroller		<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make one or two applications at bloom to petal fall to small larvae when threshold levels occur.</p> <p>Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (200 to 300 DD base 43°F) following biofix. An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller		For control of other leafrollers, apply at early egg hatch for each generation. Make the first application before webbing and sheltering begins. Make a second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
spanworm	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • PHI: 3 days. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
green fruitworm		Apply when larvae are first detected in the clusters or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
armyworm cutworm	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
gypsy moth	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	Apply to early instars (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) at first signs of infestation.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Cilantro Leaves, Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5)¹, Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4)², Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2)³, and Turnip Greens

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables (crop group 5) including broccoli, broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo broccoli, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage (bok choy, napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens.

²Leafy vegetables (except Brassica) (crop group 4) including amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, celtuce, chervil, Chinese celery, corn salad, dandelion, dock, edible-leaved chrysanthemum, endive (escarole), florence fennel, garden cress, garden purslane, garland chrysanthemum, lettuce (head, leaf), New Zealand spinach, orach, parsley, radicchio, rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard, upland cress, vine spinach, winter purslane.

³Leaves of root and tuber vegetables (crop group 2) including bitter cassava, black salsify, carrot, celeriac, chicory, dasheen, edible burdock, garden beet, parsnip, oriental radish, radish, rutabaga, sugarbeet, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, turnip, and turnip-rooted chervil.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06–0.12 lbs ai/A)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 1 day. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
beet armyworm cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	8 – 10 fl oz/A (0.12–0.16 lbs ai/A)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14- day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	
diamondback moth (suppression only)	12 – 16 fl oz/A (0.19–0.25 lbs ai/A)	Infestations and crop damage are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-10)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Citrus fruits (crop group 10-10) including Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, brown river finger lime, calamondin, citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, Mediterranean mandarin, mount white lime, New Guinea wild lime, pummelo, russell river lime, satsuma mandarin, sour orange, sweet lime, sweet orange, tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, tangelo, tangerine (Mandarin), tangor, trifoliolate orange, uniq fruit, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 50 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees more than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. For low volume applications, apply a minimum of 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Optimum results are achieved when higher spray volumes are used. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume. When using a new application method or product for the first time, treat a small area before applying to larger areas.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than 3 consecutive applications of Zylo insecticide. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications, rotate to another class of effective insecticide of alternate modes of action for at least two applications and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
citrus leafminer citrus peelminer cutworms leafrollers orange dog worm	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12–0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at the first observation of the pests on the flushing leaves. Reapply no sooner than 14-day intervals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 1 day.

Corn (Field, Sweet, Seed)
(Not registered for use in New York)

Specific Use Directions-Field Corn:

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Higher carrier volumes may be required to provide thorough coverage to larger, more mature crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use sufficient carrier volume to provide thorough, uniform coverage.

Specific Use Directions-Sweet Corn:

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa after initiation of tasseling. Calibrate equipment and spray volume to assure uniform coverage of infested parts of the crop.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
European corn borer southwestern corn borer sugarcane borer	4 – 16 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Direct application at the whorl for early season (first generation) infestations. Apply as broadcast or multinozzle over the row application to mid- and late season infestations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI-Field Corn: 21 days. PHI-Sweet Corn: 3 days of harvest for ears and/or green chop (forage); and 21 days of harvest for dry fodder.
true armyworm western bean cutworm	4 – 16 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch (field corn), feeding damage (sweet corn), or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or rapid crop growth and development, reapply at 5- to 10-day re-treatment interval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Cotton

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Make applications by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 5 gpa.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 3 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume or heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper cotton leafworm cotton leaf perforator fall armyworm ¹ saltmarsh caterpillar southern armyworm soybean looper true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 10 fl oz/A (0.06 - 0.16 lbs ai/A)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult (most fall armyworm). Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14- day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 14 days.

¹Suppression only. Use a higher rate in the rate range and ensure thorough coverage. Tank mixing Zylo insecticide with other products registered for fall armyworm control in cotton (e.g., pyrethroids, or others) has been shown to improve control. Consult your extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Cranberry

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Chemigation Application: Zylo insecticide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
blackheaded fireworm gypsy moth <i>sparganothis</i> fruitworm spanworms spotted fireworm	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the flower bud development period depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch. Reapply 10 to 18 days later.</p> <p>A higher rate in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.</p> <p>For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. The product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 14 days.

Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9) including balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, chayote (fruit), Chinese cucumber, Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), citron melon, cucumber, edible gourd (including Chinese okra, cucuzza, hechima, hyotan), gherkin, muskmelon (including cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honey balls, honeydew melon, mango melon, persian melon, pineapple melon, santa claus melon, snake melon, true cantaloupe), pumpkin, summer squash (including crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), winter squash (including acorn squash, butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, spaghetti squash), watermelon.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper melon worm pickle worm rind worm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 10 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.16 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of infestation, targeting eggs and small larvae, or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • PHI: 3 days. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Dates

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Equipment and spray volume should be calibrated to assure uniform coverage of infested parts of the crop.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
carob moth	10 – 20 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.31 lbs ai/A)	<p>For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. Once applied, the product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding.</p> <p>Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix dates based on pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately.</p> <p>For continuous moth flight and egg laying, use the highest labeled rate. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day retreatment intervals.</p> <p>Alternate or intersperse with other insecticides with different modes of action targeted for the same pest so long as the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the products being alternated and Zylo insecticide is applied before larvae penetrate the fruit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 20 fl oz per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days • PHI: 7 days.

Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Fruiting vegetables (crop group 8-10) including African eggplant, bell pepper, bush tomato, cocona, currant tomato, eggplant, garden huckleberry, goji berry, groundcherry, hot pepper, martynia, naranjilla, nonbell pepper, okra, pea eggplant, pepino, pimento pepper, roselle, scarlet eggplant, sunberry, sweet pepper, tomatillo, tomato, tree tomato, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper European corn borer fall armyworm southern armyworm tomato hornworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm western yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 1 day. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 7- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or larval infestations subside.	
tomato fruitworm (suppression only)	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. May provide partial control when infestations reach high levels.	
tomato pinworm (suppression only)	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Leafmining and infestations of leafmining phase are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Globe Artichoke
(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 75 gpa of water using calibrated ground application equipment that provides thorough coverage.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa of water. Use higher water volumes for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworm plume moth	4 – 16 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under conditions of heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply Zylo insecticide or another effective product at a minimum application interval of 7 days to protect new growth until moth flights subside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per year. PHI: 4 days.

Grape
(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 40 gpa by conventional airblast or over the row sprayer. If using other type of sprayer, apply in sufficient carrier volume to ensure thorough, uniform cover of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. This method should not be used if the density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire vine canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
grape berry moth	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation. Reapply within 10 to 18 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 30 days.
European grapevine moth grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller		<p>Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur.</p> <p>Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p>	

Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay (Crop Group 17)
(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 - 0.12 lbs ai/A)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application cutting. • PHI-Hay: 7 days. • PHI-Forage: 0 days. Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Green Onion (Subgroup 3-07B)¹, except chive (fresh leaves)
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Green onion (subgroup 3-07B) including beltsville bunching onion, Chinese chive (fresh leaves), elegans hosta, fresh onion, fritillaria leaves, green onion, kurrat, lady's leek, leek, macrostem onion, shallot (fresh leaves), tree onion (tops), wild leek.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
lepidopteran larvae including: armyworms European corn borer loopers	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 12 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 6 applications per acre per year. • PHI: 1 day. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
	8 – 12 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.19 lb ai/A)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapplication can be made at a minimum 10-day re-treatment interval to protect new growth until moth	

		flights and/or hits subside.	
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Herbs (Fresh and Dried) (Subgroup 19A)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Herbs (fresh and dried) (subgroup 19A) including angelica, annual marjoram, balm, basil, borage, burnet, camomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, coriander (leaf), costmary, culantro (leaf), curry (leaf), dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram, nasturtium, oregano, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, pot marjoram, rosemary, rue, sage, summer savory, sweet bay, sweet marjoram, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wild marjoram, wintergreen, winter savory, woodruff, wormwood.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days See Rotational Crop Restrictions. PHI: 1 day.
beet armyworm cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	8 – 10 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.16 lbs ai/A)	<p>For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.</p> <p>For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14- day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.</p>	
diamondback moth (suppression only)	12 – 16 fl oz/A (0.19 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Infestations and crop damage are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) (Crop Group 6)¹ and Foliage of Legume Vegetables (Except Soybean) (Subgroup 7A)²

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Legume vegetables (succulent or dried) (crop group 6) including asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, *Cajanus* spp. (pigeon pea), Chinese longbean, *Cicer arietinum* (chick peas, garbanzo beans), cowpea, green lima bean, jackbean, *Lens* spp. (lentils), *Lupinus* spp. (grain lupine, sweet lupine, white lupine, white sweet lupine), moth bean, *Phaseolus* spp. (kidney beans, lima beans, mung beans, navy beans, pinto beans, snap beans, waxbeans), *Pisum* spp. (dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea), runner bean, snap bean, snow pea, soybean (immature seed), southern pea, succulent broad bean, sugar snap pea, sword bean, *Vicia faba* (broad beans, fava beans); *Vigna* spp. (asparagus beans, blackeyed pea, cowpeas), wax bean, yardlong bean.

Foliage of legume vegetables (except soybean) (subgroup 7A) including any cultivar of bean and field pea (except soybean).

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than two consecutive applications of Zylo insecticide. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Zylo insecticide, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
alfalfa looper beet armyworm cabbage looper European corn borer fall armyworm southern armyworm tomato hornworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm western yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • Do not use adjuvants in the tank mix when applying this product to dry peas and beans. • Do not apply to dry peas by aerial ULV. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. • PHI: 7 days.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
alfalfa looper beet armyworm cabbage looper European corn borer fall armyworm southern armyworm tomato hornworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm western yellowstriped armyworm	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 7- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or larval infestations subside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use adjuvants in the tank mix when applying this product to dry peas and beans. Do not apply to dry peas by aerial ULV. Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days PHI: 7 days. See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
corn earworm (<i>Helioverpa</i> / <i>Heliothis</i>) (suppression only)	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. May provide partial control when infestations reach high levels.	
tomato pinworm (suppression only)		Leafmining and infestations of leafmining phase are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Low Growing Berry (Except Cranberry) (Crop Group 13-07G)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Low growing berry (except cranberry) (crop group 13-07G) including bearberry, bilberry, cloudberry, lingonberry, lowbush blueberry, muntries, partridgeberry, strawberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to densely foliated or difficult cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms, including corn earworm (suppression only) cutworms (suppression only)	6 – 12 fl oz/A (0.09 - 0.19 lbs ai/A)	For early season applications to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10-to 14 day retreatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 12 fl oz (0.19 lb ai) per application or a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) acre per year. PHI: 3 days. Minimum retreatment interval: 10 days. See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Nongrass Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay (Crop Group 18)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Nongrass forage, fodder, straw and hay (crop group 18) including alfalfa, clover, crown vetch, kudzu, lespedeza, lupin, milk vetch, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, vetch.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms, including beet fall southern striped true western yellowstriped alfalfa caterpillar alfalfa looper webworms	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 - 0.12 lbs ai/A)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application per cutting. • PHI-Hay: 7 days. • PHI-Forage: 0 days. • Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Ornamentals

(Not registered for use in New York)

Zylo insecticide controls the listed pests on trees; shrubs; foliage plants and flowers grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses, in Christmas tree farms, in outdoor landscape areas such as parks, recreational areas, institutional grounds, residential property, etc., and in interior plantscapes. When applied as directed, Zylo insecticide has shown excellent selectivity on a wide range of ornamental plants. It is impossible, however, to evaluate this product on all ornamentals or under all possible growing conditions. The user should exercise reasonable judgment and caution with this product; until familiar with results under user growing conditions, treat a limited number of plants.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment or hydraulic sprayers. Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by mist blowers or air blast sprayers. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Hand Sprayers: Apply in enough water to thoroughly spray plant foliage until runoff.

Zylo insecticide (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient (lb ai/acre)	Equivalent Zylo insecticide in 1 Gallon of Water (Teaspoon)
4 fl oz/A	0.06 lbs ai/A	¼ teaspoon
8 fl oz/A	0.12 lbs ai/A	½ teaspoon
16 fl oz/A	0.25 lbs ai/A	1 teaspoon

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. Zylo insecticide can be aerially applied when conditions warrant. However, this method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy. Do not make aerial applications in immediate proximity of residential, commercial, government, institutional or other structures where people may be present including homes, apartments, offices, churches, schools, and businesses. Aerial applicators should evaluate conditions existing at the time of application and make appropriate adjustments to reduce drift. In urban areas, however, use is limited to directed ground or chemical applications.

Chemigation Application: Zylo insecticide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworm bagworms beet armyworm browntail moth codling moth cutworms eastern tent caterpillar elm spanworm eucalyptus caterpillar European grapevine moth fall armyworm fall cankerworm fall webworm Florida fern caterpillar forest tent caterpillar gypsy moth hemlock looper jack pine budworm leafrollers light brown apple moth pine tip moth processionary caterpillar puss caterpillar spruce budworm tussock moth western spruce budworm western tent caterpillar yellowneck caterpillar zimmerman pine moth	4 – 16 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Begin applications when larvae are observed or at the first sign of feeding damage. Repeat applications on a 10- to 14-day interval or as necessary based upon pest reinfestation. Uniform coverage of the foliage is essential to provide maximum protection from defoliation and reduction of egg mass deposition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Allow at least six hours between application completion and onset of precipitation to assure thorough spray drying.

Peanut

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cabbage looper green clover worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean loopers velvet bean caterpillar	6 – 10 fl oz/A (0.09 - 0.16 lbs ai/A)	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days PHI: 7 days. See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Pineapple

(For Use only in Hawaii)

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated to control target pests. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines.

Application volume: Apply in spray volume which will provide thorough crop coverage.

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
suppression of lepidopterous larvae such as: armyworms banana moth <i>Batrachedra commosae</i> <i>Elaphria nucicolora</i> fruit borer caterpillar (<i>Thecla basilides</i> ; <i>Strymon basilides</i>) pineapple caterpillar pink cornworm sugarcane bud moth	4 – 7 fl oz/A (0.06 - 0.10 lbs ai/A)	<p>For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae.</p> <p>Consult your extension specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 28 fl oz (0.44 lb ai) per acre per year Do not make more than 4 applications per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 7 days apart. PHI: 3 days.

Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10)¹

¹Pome fruit (crop group 11-10) including apple, Asian pear, azarole, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, medlar, pear, quince, tejocote, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

For best protection, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation. For pests that penetrate fruit apply before the larval hatch and penetrate the fruit. Zylo insecticide may provide 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit and/or leaves are expanding. Most effective crop protection results when an application is made at the initiation of egg hatch. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flight and egg laying, or extended egg hatch, use the maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals.

Zylo insecticide may also be used in a program approach alternated or interspersed with other insecticides. Make sure the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate products and Zylo insecticide.

Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix dates based upon pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately.

Ground Application: Apply by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 50 gallons per acre to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre.

Aerial Application: Aerial application is allowed only for the last two applications prior to harvest. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre. Zylo insecticide can be applied by aerial applications when conditions warrant. However, this method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
codling moth (suppression only) For use against low to moderate infestations in conjunction with alternate control measures such as in established mating disruption blocks.	16 fl oz/A (0.25 lbs ai/A)	For each generation, apply at the initiation of egg lay (usually occurs at 100 to 200 DD, base 50°F, following biofix). Reapply 10 to 18 days later.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Aerial application is allowed only for the last two applications prior to harvest. PHI: 14 days.
lesser appleworm oriental fruit moth	12 – 16 fl oz/A (0.19 - 0.25 lbs ai/A)		
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 - 0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).</p>	

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 - 0.25 lbs ai/A)	For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Aerial application is allowed only for the last two applications prior to harvest. PHI: 14 days.
tufted apple bud moth	6 – 10 fl oz/A (0.09 - 0.16 lbs ai/A)	For each generation, apply at 10 to 30% egg hatch.	
spotted tentiform leafminer western tentiform leafminer	8 – 12 fl oz/A (0.12 - 0.19 lbs ai/A)	First generation: Apply at pink to petal fall. Second, third generation: Apply at early egg hatch for each generation.	
lacanobia fruitworm	12 fl oz/A (0.19 lbs ai/acre)	Apply at egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply within 10 to 14 days.	

Pomegranate

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. This method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
European grapevine moth filbert worm light brown apple moth navel orangeworm obliquebanded leafroller omnivorous leafroller	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch. The higher rates in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 7 days.
redhumped caterpillar	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	

Popcorn

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa after initiation of tasseling. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than two consecutive applications of Zylo insecticide. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Zylo insecticide, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
European corn borer southwestern corn borer	4 – 8 fl oa/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Direct application at the whorl for early season (first generation) infestations. Apply as broadcast or multinozzle over the row application to mid- and late season infestations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 8 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not apply to popcorn by aerial ULV. • PHI-Grain & Stover: 21 days. • PHI-Popcorn Forage: 0 days. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions below.
true armyworm western bean cutworm	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch (field corn), feeding damage (sweet corn), or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or rapid crop growth and development, reapply at 5- to 10-day re-treatment interval.	

Root Vegetables (Subgroups 1A, 1B)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Root vegetables (subgroups 1A, 1B) including black salsify, carrot, celeriac, chicory, edible burdock, garden beet, ginseng, horseradish, parsnip, oriental radish, radish, rutabaga, salsify, skirret, Spanish salsify, sugarbeet, turnip, turnip-rooted chervil, and turnip-rooted parsley.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cabbageworms cutworm (suppression only) loopers saltmarsh caterpillar webworms	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year for all crops except radish. • Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year for radish. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days • PHI-Sugar Beet: 7 days. • PHI-All Other Root Vegetables: 1 days. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Small Fruit Vine Climbing (Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit and Grape) (Crop Group 13- 07F)¹
 (Not registered for use in New York)

¹Small fruit vine climbing (except fuzzy kiwifruit and grape) (crop group 13-07F) including amur river grape, gooseberry, hardy kiwifruit, maypop, schisandra berry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons per acre by conventional airblast or over the row sprayer. If using other type of sprayer, apply in sufficient carrier volume to ensure thorough, uniform cover of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre. This method should not be used if the density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire vine canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
grape berry moth	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation. Reapply within 10 to 18 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or a total of 48 fl oz (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 30 days
grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller		<p>Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur.</p> <p>Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p>	

Sorghum (Grain and Sweet)
 (Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
southwestern corn borer sugarcane borer	8 – 10 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.16 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Apply as broadcast or multinozzle over the row application to mid- and lateseason infestations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 12 fl oz per acre per application or 48 fl oz (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI-Grain & Stover: 21 days. PHI-Forage & Sweet Sorghum Stalk: 3 days. See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Soybean

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gpa using calibrated ground application equipment that provides thorough coverage.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gpa in equipment that has been properly patterned and calibrated for environmental conditions at the site. Use higher water volumes for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms green clover worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean loopers velvet bean caterpillar	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Re-Planting Interval: A 7-day re-planting interval is required for residues of methoxyfenozide. • PHI-Hay and Forage: 7 days • PHI-Seed Harvest: 14 days

Spearmint and Peppermint

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Calibrate aircraft to assure uniform coverage of the target crop.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cutworms loopers	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Scout crops on a regular basis and treat as soon as economic thresholds have been met. Target small larvae and egg masses when possible. Use a higher rate in the rate range for high infestations and when extended residual is needed. Reapply at 14- to 21-day intervals when there are continuing infestations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 14 days.

Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Stone fruits (crop group 12-12) including American plum, apricot, beach plum, black cherry, Canada plum, capulin, cherry plum, cherry (sweet, sour), cherry (tart) chickasaw plum, Chinese Jujube, Damson plum, Japanese apricot, Japanese plum, Klamath plum, Nanking cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, prune plum, sloe, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. This method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Stone Fruits (Except Sweet and Sour Cherries)

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
codling moth (suppression only) oriental fruit moth	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. The product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding. Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix dates based upon pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately. For continuous moth flight and egg laying, use the highest labeled rate. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18- day re-treatment intervals. Alternate or intersperse with other insecticides targeted at the same pest so long as the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the products being alternated and Zylo insecticide is applied before larvae penetrate the fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 7 days.
peach twig borer	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch before larvae enter the fruit. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage, or under conditions of high infestation or sustained moth flight.	

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD). A higher rate in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 7 days.
European grapevine moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller redbanded leafroller threelined leafroller tufted apple budmoth variegated leafroller		<p>For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.</p> <p>For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or extended egg hatch, use maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals.</p>	
cherry fruitworm green fruitworm lesser appleworm	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	
redhumped caterpillar	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)		

Cherries (Sweet and Sour)

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).</p> <p>A higher rate in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 58 fl oz (0.9 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 7 days
eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller redbanded leafroller threelined leafroller tufted apple budmoth variegated leafroller		<p>For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.</p> <p>For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or extended egg hatch, use maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals.</p>	
cherry fruitworm	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	
redhumped caterpillar	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)		

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Tree nuts (crop group 14-12) including African nut-tree, almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, bunya, bur oak, butternut, Cajou nut, candlenut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, coconut, coquito nut, dika nut, filbert (hazelnut), ginkgo, Guiana chestnut, heartnut, hickory nut, Japanese horse chestnut, macadamia (bush) nut, mongongo nut, monkey-pot, monkey puzzle nut, Okari nut, Pachira nut, peach palm nut, pecan, pequi, Pili nut, pine nut, pistachio, Sapucaia nut, tropical almond, walnut (black and English), yellowhorn and cultivars, and varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. This method may result in reduced efficacy if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Almonds

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
peach twig borer	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the bloom to petal fall period depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (400 to 450 DD, base 50°F, following biofix). Reapply at 14- to 18-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p> <p>A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, high pest infestation levels, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 24 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • PHI: 14 days.
navel orangeworm	12 – 24 fl oz/A (0.19 – 0.38 lbs ai/A)	Make first application at the initiation of hull split (2 to 5% hull split). Reapply 14 days later. Under heavy infestation, reapply a third time 14 days later.	

Hazelnuts

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
filbertworm	8 – 16 fl oz/A (0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch. Reapply at 14- to 21-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 14 days
obliquebanded leafroller		<p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 14 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).</p>	
European grapevine moth filbert leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leaf-tier		For control of surface of foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.	

Walnuts

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
codling moth (suppression only)	12 – 24 fl oz/A (0.19 – 0.38 lbs ai/A)	<p>For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch (100 to 200 DD following biofix). Control of first generation may require second application (14- to 18-day re-treatment interval) to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding nuts and foliage.</p> <p>After nut growth and foliage expansion slows, a 14- to 21-day re-treatment interval may be required to provide control of extended moth flight.</p> <p>A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, high pest infestation levels, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 24 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 14 days
navel orangeworm	8 – 16 fl oz/A	Apply at initiation of egg hatch.	
fall webworm redhumped caterpillar	(0.12 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at first sign of larval infestation.	

Pecans

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
pecan nut casebearer	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch (first generation is approximately 8 to 15 days following biofix). Control of first generation may require second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding nuts and foliage, or under conditions or extended egg lay. A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 8 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. PHI: 14 days.
hickory shuckworm	4 – 8 fl oz/A (0.06 – 0.12 lbs ai/A)	For early- to mid-season infestations reaching threshold levels as defined by state extension specialists or other qualified authorities, make applications at the initiation of egg hatch. For late-season infestations, initiate applications at halfshell hardening. Reapply at 14-day intervals to shuck split or while nuts are susceptible to heavy infestations.	
fall webworm walnut caterpillar		Apply at the first sign of larval infestation.	

Tree Nut Crops not Specifically Listed Above

Restrictions for control of lepidoptera larvae for which Zylo insecticide is registered:

- Do not apply more than 24 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year.
- PHI:** 14 days.

Performance of Zylo insecticide against pests not listed on this label cannot be warranted nor can crop tolerance in all types and varieties of tree nuts be assured. If unsure, the user is advised to treat a few trees to observe for symptoms before treating large blocks of trees. Generally, optimum performance against lepidoptera pests (worms) is achieved when Zylo insecticide is applied at the initiation of egg hatch. Reapplication intervals of 14 to 20 days may be required if the plant part(s) to be protected from insect damage is rapidly growing or expanding or if pest infestations are heavy or extended.

Tropical Tree Fruits¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Tropical tree fruits including acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistal, cherimoya, custard apple, feijoa, guava, ilama, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, wax jambu.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, apply in a minimum of 100 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
lepidopteran larvae including European grapevine moth guava moth (<i>Argyresthia</i>) leafrollers light brown apple moth loopers orange tortrix spanworms webbing worms western tussock moth	10 – 16 fl oz/A (0.16 – 0.25 lbs ai/A)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is difficult to achieve. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply at a 6- to 10-day re-treatment interval to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 5 applications per year. • Acerola, Feijoa, Guava, Jaboticaba, Passionfruit, Starfruit, Wax Jambu PHI: 3 days. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 6 days • Atemoya, Avocado, Biriba, Cherimoya, Custard Apple, Ilama, Soursop, Sugar Apple PHI: 2 days. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 6 days • Black Sapote, Canistal, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Papaya, Sapodilla, Star Apple PHI: 3 days. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days • Longan, Lychee, Pulasan, Rambutan, Spanish Lime PHI: 14 days. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days

Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Except Potato) (Subgroup 1D)¹
(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Tuberous and corm vegetables (except potato) (subgroup 1D) including arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, chayote (root), Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible canna, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, sweet cassava, sweet potato, taniel, true yam, turmeric, yam bean.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cabbageworms cutworm (suppression only) loopers saltmarsh caterpillar webworms	6 – 10 fl oz/A (0.09 – 0.16 lbs ai/A)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days • PHI: 7 days. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool dry well-ventilated area, but not below 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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Rev. 05/23/2017